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SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INV	ENTOR	7	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/410,53 9	03/24/95	WHEELER		M	7823/5
		18N2/1031			EXAMINER
BRINKS HOFER P.O. BOX 103		IONE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO IL 6				1010	//
				1819	
	e de la companya de			DATE MAILED:	10/31/96
This is a communication if COMMISSIONER OF PA	TENTS AND TRADEM	IARKS	0.		
_	for	restriction purpos	es only		_
This application has i	peen examined 4	Responsive to communication	n flied on		This action is made final.
A shortened statutory per Falture to respond within	lod for response to this the period for response	action is set to expire	month(a), _ come abandone	35 U.S.C. 193	rom the date of this letter.
Part 1 THE FOLLOWIN	G ATTACHMENT(S) /	ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:			
a. Notice of Art C	arences Cited by Exam Cited by Applicant, PTC How to Effect Drawin				atant Drawing Review, PTO-948. nt Application, PTO-152.
Part II SUMMARY OF	ACTION				
1. Claims	1-77				are pending in the application.
Of the above	ve, claims			aı	e withdrawn from consideration.
					have been cancelled.
3. Claims		-			are allowed.
4 Claims		·		•	are rejected.
	1-77				don or election requirement
7. This application i	has been filed with info	rmal drawings under 37 C.F.R.	1.85 which are a	acceptable for exer	mination purposes.
8. Formal drawings	are regulred in respon	se to this Office action.			
a Day corrected of	cuhetiti da drawings his	ive been received on	fisman's Patent	Under 37 Orawing Review,	C.F.R. 1,64 these drawings PTO-948).
		heet(s) of drawings, filed on niner (see explanation).		, hás (have) been	☐ approved by the
11. The proposed dra	awing correction, filed	, has b	en □approve	ed; Clossapprove	d (see explanation).
12. Acknowledgemen	nt is made of the claim arent application, sent	for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119	. The certified o	copy has 🗖 been	received
		condition for allowance except to carte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453		ra, prosecution sa	to the merits is closed in
14. Other					
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Serial Number: 08/410,539

Azt Unit: 1819

The Art Unit location of your application in the PTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. § 121:

regarding this application should be directed to Group Art Unit 1819.

- I. Claims 1-13 and 15-21, drawn to methods of making a chimeric ungulate, and methods of making ungulate embryonic stem (ES) cell cultures, classified in Class 435, subclass 172.3.
- II. Claims 14, 22, 26-32, 39-56, 66-70, 75 and 77, drawn to chimeric ungulates and embryos, classified in Class 800, subclass 2.
- III. Claims 23-25 and 76, drawn to methods of making transgenic ungulates by nuclear transfer, classified in Class 435, subclass 172.3.
- IV. Claims 33 and 34, drawn to methods of making transgenic ungulates for use as xenograft donors, classified in Class 435, subclass 172.3.
- V. Claims 35-38, drawn to methods of producing an exogenous protein in a transgenic ungulate, classified in Class 435, subclass 172.3.
- VI. Claims 57-65, drawn to cell lines derived from ES cells of any species, classified in Class 435, subclass 240.2.
- VII. Claims 71-75, drawn to ungulate embryos produced by nuclear transfer, classified in Class 800, subclass 2.

Claim 75 includes two distinct inventions. Should either of groups II or VII be elected, claim 75 will be examined to the extent that it encompasses the elected subject matter.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown:

(1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (M.P.E.P. § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the chimeric animals and embryos can be made by microinjection of DNA into cell nuclei. Furthermore, the compositions of II encompass millions of potential animals and ES cell lines, while the methods of I are variations of one method. Searching the prior art for II would require much additional searching not required for examination of I.

Group I is distinct from each of groups III and VII because the methods of I do not require nuclear transfer, while the method and product of III and VII do. Because of this additional procedure, the two methods are not obvious variants. Furthermore, different searches would be required for the two methods. Thus the inventions are deemed patentably distinct.

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Group I is distinct from each of IV and V because IV and V contain limitations which require additional searches not required for examination of I. Group IV requires search of the xenograft and immunology arts, while V requires search of the "molecular farming" art. Neither IV nor V is an obvious variant of the generic methods for producing transgenic animals claimed in I. Therefore the inventions are deemed patentably distinct.

Groups I and II are each patentably distinct from group VI because the methods of I are limited to ungulates, while the ES cell lines of VI are not so limited. Thus considerable additional search (rodents, birds, etc.) would be required for VI which would not be required for examination of I or II.

Groups II and III are distinct because the method of III is not required to make the animals or stem cells of II. While the ES cells of II apparently could be used in the method of III, they can also be used in the methods of I. Different searches are required for the two inventions and there is nothing on the record to indicate that they are obvious variants. Therefore they are deemed patentably distinct.

Group II is distinct from each of groups IV and V because the compositions of II encompass millions of potential animals and ES cell lines, while the methods of IV and V are each variations of one method. Searching the prior art for II would require much additional searching not required for examination of I. Furthermore, transgenic ungulates can be made by other methods, such as microinjection.

Groups II and VII are distinct because they are drawn to materially different compositions, neither of which would render the other obvious. The embryos of VII result from mixing the nuclear genome of one donor with the mitochondrial genome and existing cytoplasmic RNAs and proteins of another donor. This is substantially different from mixing cell types in an embryo to make a chimera, as the embryos and animals of II are made. Different searches would also be required for the two inventions.

Groups III and VII are each distinct from each of groups IV and V because the compositions and methods of III and VII require nuclear transfer, while the methods of IV and V do not. Thus the two methods are materially different, require different searches, and are not obvious variants. Therefore the two pairs of inventions are deemed patentably distinct.

Groups III and VII are distinct because the compositions of VII encompass millions of potential animals and ES cell lines, while the methods of III are variations of one method. Therefore searching the prior art for VII would require much additional searching not required for examination of

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III. Thus the two inventions are not obvious variants and are deemed patentably distinct.

Groups IV and V are distinct because they use different starting materials and procedures to achieve divergent ends. The two inventions require different searches and are not obvious variants, since success with one method would not be predictive of success with the other. Therefore the two inventions are deemed patentably distinct.

Group VI is distinct from each of III-V and VII because the methods and compositions of III-V and VII are limited to ungulates, while the ES cell lines of VI are not so limited. Thus considerable additional search (rodents, birds, etc.) would be required for VI which would not be required for examination of III-V and VII.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Applicant is advised that the response to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bruce Campell, whose telephone number is 703-308-4205. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:30 to 5:00 (Eastern time). The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jasemine Chambers, can be reached on 703-308-2035. The FAX phone number for art unit 1819 is 703-308-0294.

An inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of the application should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.

Bruce Campell October 29, 1996

BRUCE R. CAMPELL PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 1800